

## METHODS OF MODERN SLANG EXPRESSIONS FROM ENGLISH TO TATAR TRANSLATION

Elena Valer'evna Varlamova, Gul'shat Rafailevna Safiullina

Kazan Federal University, Kremliovskaya St., 18, 420008, Kazan (RUSSIA)

DOI: 10.7813/jll.2015/6-2/11

*Received: 04 Feb, 2015*

*Accepted: 12 Mar, 2015*

### ABSTRACT

Current article discusses modern slang expression translation methods from different system languages, namely English to Tatar. Translation methods meeting accuracy and sapidity criteria. On the basis of results received slang expressions (120 units) were selected and translated. The slang expressions considered within this article are subdivided into nominative, verbal, adjective lexical units, and also groups with pragmatical cliches and sentence structure expression were allocated. After data acquisition we planned to carry out slang expressions preparation and transfer in order to include them into lexicographic character works, namely user dictionaries. Thus, English lexicon structure translated into Tatar is extends, and English-Tatar lexicography receives further development as well.

**Key words:** Translation, translation means, English, Tatar, slang expressions, lexicography

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Now, when the Republic of Tatarstan moves forth to international scene in sure rates, international versatile activity repeatedly testifies this, high-quality mastering school students and students English is very timely in order to preserve native Tatar language. General idea of polilingual Tatar and Russian-English community numerous scientific and educational and methodical projects are penetrated and integrated. Currently it is necessary to extend and use the English-Tatar dictionary published in 2014 in KFU Publishing House for school students, as well as to motivate students for studying it. [1] Requirements of modern young students are numerous and various. Modern English slang can be an effective methods of attraction to English. 120 slang expressions were selected as additional material to available dictionary. Slang represents the most considerable volume group of colloquial units. Moreover, this group is characterized by high mobility. [2] Youth slang units are not banned, they differ, as well as phraseological units, by expressiveness, emotionality, judgment, therefore, are easily remembered and re-created. [3, 4, 5] Youth slang social characteristics is no less important, than linguistic one. Slang use in speech allows younger generation native speakers to feel part of special uniform space, to stand apart and communicate by means of coded language. Above-mentioned characteristics allow to assume that translation into other language objective is rather labor-consuming and demands professional approach: linguistics theory knowledge and translation practice experience.

Comprehensive analysis and selected 120 slang expressions study (further SE) enable us to start the following most difficult stage, namely, transferring them from colloquial communication naturalness sphere to register sphere, fixing lexicographic plan in text.

Importance of correct concept transfer by means of target language was repeatedly noted. [6] Different culture bearers can perceive the same object in reality, action, or concept differently. [7] Any phenomena assessment is based on comparison, which is brought by emotions, motives and cultural environment that reflects speaker's view of the world. [8] Recently interest in different peoples reflection of national identity problem arose in fiction works. [9] It is necessary to consider the corresponding valuable installations and moral ethical standards to reach adequate transfer of source text into target.

Current research consists of 120 slang expressions which were analyzed from semantics point of view, structural organization were taken as a basis, structural-grammatical analysis was conducted Only after obtaining exact data on different structural-grammatical types examples, various translation methods were approved, best were chosen and applied. Thus, SE received full characteristic and prelexicographic preparation. Subsequently SE can be put into English-Tatar dictionary.

### 2. TRANSLATION WAYS AND NATIONAL SAVOUR PRESERVATION PROBLEM

Translation plays an important role in society's life and therefore draws attention of literary critics, psychologists, ethnographers and linguists for a long time. On human development various stages different views on translation essence and principles have been expressed, often they were mutually exclusive [10].

Translation process is communication with 2 languages use. Translation is objective and subjective process at the same time. Objectivity of translation process is defined by need of reproduction perhaps more stoutly and more precisely in original text contents translation and it depends on structure and functionally features of both languages. Translation subjectivity is defined by translator qualification-dependency and translators individual features. Each translation is subjective meaning that any speech unit is a result of the person speech act and is subjective. Thus, translation represents subjective realization of objective correlations by translator.

Adequate translation, equivalent translation, exact, literal, and free translations are distinguished.

Translation which provides pragmatical tasks of translation act at equivalence level, best suitable for purpose achievement, is called adequate translation, with no violations of norms or translation language usage, observing genre and stylistic text type requirements and meeting public and recognized conventional translation standards.

Translation reproducing foreign-language original contents on equivalent levels is called equivalent translation.

Translation in which subject and logical part of original contents is equivalent is called close translation; deviations from genre and stylistic standards and usual rules of language use are permitted.

Translation reproducing communicative and irrelevant (formal) elements of original is called literal translation; target language standards can be violated here or original valid contents distorted.

Translation executed at lower level of equivalence is called liberal (loose) translation, it is less equivalent than current translation act allows.

Translation equivalence is real semantic proximity achieved by translator. Its sign is the maximum extent of original contents saving in translation. Translation unit compliance is second language unit which is regularly used for such unit translation. Units of source language which have no regular compliances in target language, are called inequivalent.

Inequivalent lexical units compliances are borrowings, compliances - tracing-papers (recreating morphemic word structure or set phrase components), compliances - analogs (are created by target language closest unit selection for inequivalent source language unit), compliances - lexical replacements (are created by inequivalent lexical unit value transfer by means of one of translation transformation types) are considered translation ways, the description being used when it is impossible to create compliance using any of above-described ways [11].

Translation transformations are transformations by means of which it is possible to carry out transition from original units to translation units. Lexical, grammatical and lexical and grammatical transformations are distinguished (the last transformations affect original lexical and grammatical units at the same time, or are inter-level, that is transition from lexical units to grammatical and vice versa).

Realities – words (phrase) naming objects characteristic for life, life and culture of one people and alien to another. Usually, they have no exact compliances. Ethnographic realities appear one of the most commonly considered realities group. Issues of current group realities transfer are studied especially fixedly because household items, clothes, foods, etc. give art texts' statements a certain national, regional or local color.

Translators choose different ways of reality translation: transcription – transferring reality with graphic means with maximum proximity to original phonetic form; transliteration – transfer at the level of graphemes; neologism introduction (tracing-paper or semi-tracing-paper); approximate translation; the contextual translation – contents transfer by means of transformed context.

As a rule, newspaper-informational data translation and literary translation are considered different translation types. Main translation function of newspaper and information data is informative. This task explains its accurately organized composite sphere: heading, introduction paragraph (beginning), developed statement. Heading and beginning creation is most rigidly determined. More or less strictly regulated set of used language means is peculiar to these components, and rules of headings and beginnings creation in Russian and English languages differ: we need to remember that when translating.

English newspaper-information style features generally lie in use various styles language units: literature-and-written and colloquial. Thus terms, abbreviations, reductions, slang language units, jargons and professionalism, archaisms and, of course, neologisms may appear in newspaper-information style text. Russian journealese is also characterized by different-style element combination, but in comparison with English newspaper texts, it was focused on literature-and-written language earlier. Therefore when translating it is necessary to observe proportions between stylistically neutral units and literature-and-written units which sometimes need to be replaced.

Journealese is characterized by wide PU use, so-called cliches (steady combinations with erased figurativeness: to throw light, to lay the corner-stone) [12].

Fiction writing characteristics (writer's individual art manner, influence aesthetics of an era, a variety of lexical and grammatical means) and make literary translation issues extremely difficult. When translating fiction there is a task - to reproduce an individual singularity of the original text. Often in formal specific language original text element nonequivalence its aesthetic function with formal side change can be reproduced.

Along with figurativeness fiction is distinguished by special property - semantic capacity. This property shows in writer's ability to tell more, than set literal word meaning allows, making writer's thoughts and feelings and imagination work [13]. Next fiction characteristic feature is pronounced national coloring contents and form. Close connection between historical situation and images reflecting it is also important. Individual writer style which uses certain public language styles is determined by above-mentioned language parameters.

Appeals to philological context demand "difficult" places of classical works which, as a rule, have a set of interpretations and can be clarified only when studying more extended pieces of text [14].

Strict context isn't beyond this text. Wide context concept is connected to facts and phenomena which are not observed in text and nor derived from it.

National color preservation problem is closely related to text semantic capacity preservation. With literal and allegoric present in literature text crucial role is played by the meant. National color peculiarity translation issue lies in fiction reflecting certain life-bound reality of specific nation; national language embodies images it in images. Literature of each country offers a number of works on subjects and plots taken from life of other people, but nevertheless they are hall-marked with own nationality [15]. Same goes for translations. As for national color, artistic image in literature two-sided on the one hand there are contents, on the other is the language category. In first case when it concerns literary work plot-and-thematic part, specific translation problem does not arise. In second case, translation complexity can be considerable. The closer the text reflect the national life subject, the "everyday life", stylistically - to folklore, the brighter the national color is shown. Lexical borrowings are applied seldom, only when it shakes well-known realities, culturally - historical realities or dialecticisms on which the author comments. Lexical borrowing technique (transcription and transliteration) is allocated against the native language.

### 3. ENGLISH SLANG EXPRESSIONS, STRUCTURE-AND-GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

We will carry out structure-and-grammar analysis, having divided slang expressions in groups on the basis of their structural organization. Table 1 shows distribution of studied slang expressions in structure-and-grammar types.

**Table 1.** Structure-and-grammar classification of English slang expressions researched in this article

#	Structure-and-grammar type	Examples:	General quantity	%
1	Nominative SE		54	45
2	Verbal SE		32	26.7
3	Adjective SE		31	25.9
4	Pragmatic cliché SE		2	1.6
5	SE with sentence structure		1	0.8
	Total		120	100 %

Thus, we observe the following regularity: most widespread group is nouns. For example, verbal and adjective SE groups are almost equal by quantity, which proves their equivalent importance and use in popular speech; it is caused by need to allegorically declare object actions, as well as to give certain estimated characteristic. Pragmatic cliché are barely presented, to their share falls only 1, 6%, which confirms slang expressions' essence: they do not need additional codification. Slang expression *with a sentence structure* "You piss me off" got the final fixed form due to situational orientation.

#### 4. ENGLISH SLANG EXPRESSIONS SEMANTIC PROPERTIES

In slangy style of speech one of the most widespread objects for judgment is a person. Stylistic abasement degree varies from from positive to offensive [16]. Anthropocentricity of human nature principle enriches modern English-speaking youth with such expressions as *bird* (: *woman, female. хатын-кыз*); *lass* (: *girl, young lady* (Traditional Scottish word) – *кыз*); persons from judgment circle: *twit* (: *idiot, stupid person. ахмак, тиле, сарыкбаш*), as well as in many other languages it indicates concept universality, etc. [17]. Among verbal expressions a few characterize conversation manner *blab* (: *talk, give away secrets сөзләргә өйтәрә*) or its purpose slag someone off (: *to say unpleasant things about someone to other people гайб әт таратырга*). Often slang expressions are constructed on standard linguistic norms violation. [18] Constant neologism exchange from center to periphery can also back promote introduction of some slang expressions in daily language and even decrease negative estimation to neutral [19]. Adjective *brill* (: *really good, brilliant. бик яхшы, бик шәп, искиткеч*), *fazed* (: *worried, disconcerted – борчу, каушап калган, дулкынланган, тынғысыз*; *unfazed* (: *cool, calm – тыныч, тыныч канлы, басынкы*) can be picked up and enter the neutral register of daily language set by means of communication.

Pragmatic cliché, certainly, are often used, paraphrased and repeated, these are already recorded slang expressions created by popular language-bearers [20] Other expressions will either pass into the main register over time, or will depart in outdated slang group. Possibly, its mass distribution to speech is its wide use. For example, *cool it* (: *don't get excited, be more calm, calm down. ясырма, тынычланырга*) can quite get neutral coloring over time.

#### 5. WAYS OF TRANSLATING SLANG EXPRESSIONS FROM ENGLISH TO TATAR

The most difficult aspect of this problem was and is, in our opinion, translation of unrelated or not closely related language systems expressions. You need to be guided by the following factors way choosing the way of translation: opacity degree of expression internal form (whether one component is obscured or all of them); and phraseological analogs.

Considering specific features of SE expedient types of translation the descriptive translation, lexical, and the translation by means of analog.

Descriptive translation is meaning transfer by means of variable combination of words. This type of translation is especially convenient when translating terms and expressions, genoprototype for which is realities inherent in culture of these people, or little-known historic facts. Tracing: a literal translation is used when 1) translating inequivalent phraseology which can not be translated by means of other translation types; 2) there is a phraseological unit with same meaning in target language, but its use would lead to national color loss. Inequivalent PU translation is also possible using lexical equivalents. Sometimes the only way to translate a PU is a one-word translation. In case of lexical translation between translated phraseological unit and a monolexeme, as a rule, content plan coincidence is observed: significant-and-denotative meaning, judgment translation is possible using approximate coincidence of connective characteristics. There are differences in expression. As a rule, emotion-and-expression and function-and-style connotations are generally not translated since slang meaning is transferred by means of non-figurative and stylistically neutral lexeme. In number of cases if the monolexeme is figurative and belongs besides to functional style, which can be called initial SE, translation more adequate. It should be noted that in this case intensity of figurativeness decreases.

Translation by means of analog is preferable to slang verbal expressions translation. [21] Full analogs – PU identical on significant-and-denominative meaning, with possible coincidence of internal form, with identical connotative coloring and is functional – stylistic accessory at possible coincidence of lexeme structure. The PU structural-grammatical organization, as a rule, is not identical due to languages belonging to different types. For incomplete phraseological analogs adequacy or proximity of meaning, difference of internal form, full distinction of lexical structure, correspondence of connotative characteristic, including identity of functional and stylistic accessory and distinction of structure-and-grammar organization are common. Approximate analogs are characterized by full divergence of lexical structure, internal form, functional and stylistic orientation, structure-and-grammar characteristics, at possible coincidence of connotative coloring with relative or semantic volume having small deviations.

#### 6. CONCLUSION

On the basis of the above-said it is possible to draw a conclusion that slang expressions study from structural organization point of view, providing correct translation way choice, will allow to expand usage of English-Tatar dictionary lexicon and add the considered slang expressions.

#### 7. SUMMARY

Thus, the conducted research allows to estimate objectively characteristics of slang expressions, their potential usefulness for enrichment of English part taking into account stylistic features, with abased style marking fixed in

lexicographic sources as pejorative. Approbation method revealed preferable translation ways for SE data. On the basis of the above-said it is possible to draw a conclusion on prospects of slang expressions inclusion in the text of English-Tatar dictionary.

#### COMPETITIVE INTERESTS

Author confirms that submitted data does not contain competitive interests.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The work is performed according to the Russian Government Program of Competitive Growth of Kazan Federal University.

#### REFERENCES

1. English-Tatar Dictionary / G.R. Safiullina. - Kazan: Kazan. un-ty nashriyati, 2014. – 504.
2. V.V.Khimik. Poetics of base or vernacular as culture phenomena. Philology and Culture. Sankt-Peterburg: Department of Philosophy Publishing House, SPb, 200. - 272 p.
3. Arsenteva, E.F., Kayumova, A.R. (2014) Complex modifications of phraseological units and the ways of their translation, *Life Science Journal*, (11), pp. 502-506.
4. Arsenteva, E.F., Nurullova A.A. (2014) Phraseological units with onomatopoeic components in English and German, *Life Science Journal*, (11), pp.465-468
5. Ayupova, R.A., Bashirova, M.A., Bezuglova, O.A., Kuznetsova, A.A., Sakhibullina, K.A. (2014) Ornythonym component and phraseological meaning *Life Science Journal*, (11), pp. 290-293.
6. Galieva A.M., Nagumanova E.F. (2014) An Integrated Analysis of Translations of Tatar Prose into Russian: The Methodology and General Principles *Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research* (21 (1), pp. 263-267.
7. G.Kh. Gilazetdinova, I.Zh. Edikhanov, A.A. Aminova (2014) Problems of Ethnocultural identity and cross-language communication *Journal of Language and Literature*, Vol. 5. (3), pp. 39-42.
8. Bolgarova R.M., Safonova S.S., Zamaliutdinova E.R. (2014) Comparison in Russian and Tatar linguistics: systemic functional and comparative analysis *Journal of Language and Literature*, Vol. 5. (3), pp. 148-152.
9. Varlamova, E.V. Image of America in USA literature of XX century (III. Anderson, D. Dos Passos, T. Wilder). Diss. Philology Ph.D Kazan' KFU 2010 - P. 8 – -25.
10. Fedorov, A.I. General Translation Theory Basics / A.I. Fedorov. – M., 1983. – 303.
11. Kunin, A.V. Translation correspondence typology in "English-Russian phraseological Dictionary" / A.V. Kunin // *Phraseologism and its lexicographical development*. – Minsk, 1987. – -125.
12. Shadrin, N.L. Phraseological unit translation and correspondence stylistics. Edited by. T.U.M. Skrebneva / N.L. Shadrin. – Saratov: Saratov University Publishing House, 1991. – 220.
13. Pavlova, N.M. On "expression" and "emotion" terms correlation and their linguistic essence clarification / N.M. Pavlova // *Expression stylistics issues*. – Rostov na D., 1987. - P. 47 – -54.
14. Vlahov, S. Intranslatable in translation / S. Vlahov, S. Florin. - M.: International Relations, 1980. – 352.
15. Mednikova, E.M. Translation Theory and Language Comparison Analysis / E.M. Mednikova. - M.: Moscow University P.H. 1985. – 211.
16. A.G.Fayzullina. German-Russian-Tatar Dictionary of invective lexis. Kazan, Kazan State University Publishing House, 2007. - 42 p.
17. L.R. Nurova Sinomichiskie ryady v snizhennoj leksike (na material leksicheskoy edinit, ob`edinennykh znachenim "intellectual`no nesostoyatel`ny chelovek").. Aftoreferat.... Philosophy Ph.D. Nizhnij Novgorod, 2002. - 18 p.
18. T.P.Pleschenko, N.V.Fedotova, R.G.Chechet. Speech Style and Culture basics. Minsk, TetraSystems, 1999. - 239 p.
19. Yan Dagmar. Russian to German translation statistics for spoken language and vernacular. Aftoreferat.... Philol.Ph.D. Volgograd, 2000. - 18 p.
20. Yunakovskaya A.A. Mass City Culture Spoken Language. (Case study of Omsk City). *Studia philologica*. Moscow: Languages of Slavic Cultures. 2007. - 167 p.
21. Safiullina G.R. Phraseological units with notable inner form in English and Turkish. Diss. Philology Ph.D Kazan' KSU 2000 - P. 72-74.